

**Remarks**

Claims 1, 3-32 and 40-46, inclusive, are under consideration. Claims 2 and 33-35 have been canceled. Claims 36-39 and 47 are withdrawn from consideration as directed to nonelected subject matter. Claims 1, 4, 6, 8, 15-16, 20-21 and 43 have been amended.

Claims 1-32 and 40-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by Yuen et al. (U.S. 2003/0194200 A1). Applicant submits that, for the reasons discussed herein, the rejection is obviated and reconsideration is requested.

Applicant's amended claim 1 calls for a video storage media control system including, in part, an identifying module for analyzing the contents of the video media so as to assign a content-related value to the contents, indicative of the position of the contents on the media, with the video media position being determined by establishing a match or relationship using the content-related value. Thus, applicant's claim 1 requires that the module for determining video media position and the module for identifying the contents of the video media are based on signals present on the video output terminal and that the video media position is determined by establishing a match or relationship using data contents stored on the media.

Applicant's system thus requires that the video media position is determined from data contents stored on the media. This is not suggested or taught by Yuen et al. Yuen et al. instead requires a different determination, one based upon a program entry in a directory, and not the content to which the directory or program entry refers. According to Yuen et al. ,

[0255] For HR and RI tapes, the directories are stored in the RAM 33 and referenced either by the TIDs which are written repeatedly on line 19 of the VBI for HR tapes or by a tape number inputted by the user, which the indexing VCR 10 uses to cross reference to a TID for RI tapes. For PR tapes, the directory

is written repeatedly, preferably as often as space allows, on line 20 of both fields of the VBI. Alternatively, the directory is written repeatedly on a line pointed to by a pointer in line 21, field 2. As a default, if the indexing VCR 10 cannot find a pointer in line 21, it looks for the directory in line 20. The recording format is per the E.I.A. specifications on Extended Data Services. The directory is stored as D(N) data packets, defined below in conjunction with FIG. 25, which contains all the information that relates to a program entry in the directory. Alternatively, the D(N) packet may be written in two or more lines to speed up the read process. Also, the D(N) packet may be written at a faster rate, such as two to four times faster, than the E.I.A. specification. The D(N) data packet contains a program entry where N ranges from 1 to the maximum program numbers in the directory. For PR tapes, the TID and the program number are repeatedly written on both fields of line 19 of the VBI.

[0256] For RI tapes, the RAM 33 is capable of storing the program number and up to 32 characters per title.

[0257] When a PR tape is inserted into an indexing VCR 10, the indexing VCR 10 reads the VBI line 19 to quickly determine the TID and program number and then stops. When the user presses the Index button, the indexing VCR 10 determines from the TID that the tape is not a HR tape. The indexing VCR 10 then goes into PLAY mode and reads the directory from VBI line 20 and displays it on-screen.

Thus, Yuen et al. uses indexing or cataloging information, whereas applicant's claimed invention uses the content (e.g. image or sound track, etc) of the recording.

As can be seen from the above, nowhere does Yuen et al. refer to data content stored on the media, let alone teach applicant's claimed arrangement in which the video media position is determined by establishing a match or relationship using data content stored on the media. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) is believed to have been fully overcome. Claims 3-32 and 40-42 depend directly or indirectly from claim 1 and accordingly are believed to be patentable for the reasons set forth above with respect to

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claim 1, as well as their own characterizations.

Claim 43 is directed to a graphical user interface adapted to display information relating to source content (such as television program content and/or data content from other sources such as the Internet and/or video recorder or other media device content) wherein the display information includes a content-related position indication comprising a visual content representation (such as a picture indicating the contents of said television program content and/or data content from other sources such as the Internet and/or video recorder or other media device content). These claimed features are neither shown nor suggested in Yuen et al. Accordingly, the rejection of claim 43 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) is believed to have been fully overcome. Claims 44-46 depend directly or indirectly from claim 43 and accordingly are believed to be patentable for the reasons set forth above with respect to claim 43, as well as their own characterizations.

Applicant further respectfully submits that pending claims 1, 3-32 and 40-46, all the claims now pending in the application, are now in condition for allowance and favorable action is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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